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NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

For system of listing maps see p. 74 of this volume

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Topographic Sheets

(Including Combined and Special Topographic Maps)

California. (a) Holt Quadrangle. Surveyed in 1911. 1:31,680. 38'0'0" - 37°52'30" N.; 121°30'0" - 121°22'30" W. Contour interval 5 ft. Edition of Dec. 1913.

(b) Marysville Buttes and Vicinity. Surveyed in 1905 and 1909-1911. 1:62,500. 39°20′ - 39°5′ N.; 121°55′ - 121°40′ W. Interval 25 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

(c) Stockton Quad. Surveyed in 1911. 1:31,680. 38°0'0" - 37°52'30" N.; 121°22'30" - 121°15'30" W. Interval 5 ft. Edit. of Dec. 1913. (d) Woodward Island Quad. Surveyed in 1911. 38°0'0" - 37°52'30" N.; 121°37'30" - 121°30'0" W. Interval 5 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

[Maps (a), (c) and (d) are three adjoining sheets of the two-inches-to-themile map of the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley. Valuable representation of the built-up area in the city of Stockton on map (c). Map (b) is reduced from 9 sheets on the scale of 1:31,680; it is a special map whose boundaries do not coincide with those of the regular 1:62,500 sheet. As there are two other topographic sheets with a similar title it may be helpful to call attention to them: the first is the 1:31,680 sheet entitled Marysville Buttes Quadrangle, listed under "California (c)" in the Bull., Vol. 45, 1913, p. 475; the second is an old 1:125,000 sheet entitled Marysville Sheet, surveyed in 1886. The present of the second is an old 1:125,000 sheet entitled Marysville Sheet, surveyed in 1886. ent 1:62,500 sheet is the first one adequately to represent the relief of the buttes, as on the 1:31,680 sheet the contour interval changes from 5 to 500 ft. above an elevation of 300 ft.]

Idaho. Slug Creek Quad. Surveyed in 1910-1911, 1:62,500. 42°45′-42°30′ N.; 111°30′ - 111°15′ W. Interval 50 ft. Edit. of Dec. 1913.

Illinois. Sumner Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62, N.; 88°0′ - 87°45′ W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913. 1:62,500. 38°45′ - 38°30′

Maryland. Nanjemoy Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 38°30′-38°20′ N.; 77°20′-77°0′ W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913. [Coextensive with the northeast corner of the old Fredericksburg, Va.-Md.,

sheet, 1:125,000, surveyed in 1887-88. It adjoins to the south the Indian Head sheet listed under Maryland in the February Bull. (Vol. 46, 1914), p. 155, and, like it, does not show topography for the Virginia portion of the sheet.]

New Mexico Alum Mountain Quad. Surveyed in 1910-1911. 1:125,-000. 33°30′-33°0′ N.; 108°30′-108°0′ W. Interval 100 ft. Edit. of Dec. 1913.

New York. Lyon Mountain Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:6 44°45′ - 44°30′ N.; 74°0′ - 73°45′ W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Dec. 1913. 1:62,500.

Ohio. Sidney Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 40°30′-40°15′ N.; 84°15′-84°0′ W. Interval 10 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

Ohio-West Virginia. Surveyed in 1900-1901. 1:62,500. 38°30′ - 38°15′

N.; 82°45′-82°30′ W. Interval 20 ft. Preliminary edit., Nov. 1913. [Coextensive with the northeastern quarter of the Kenova, Ky.-W.Va.-O., 1:125,000 sheet. The western two-thirds, however, comprising Kentucky territory, are blank.]

^{*} On these sheets woods are shown in green.

Pennsylvania. Mercer Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 41°15′ - 41°0′ N.; 80°15′ - 80°0′ W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

Tennessee. Hollow Springs Quad.* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 35°45′-35°30′ N.; 86°15′-86°0′ W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Dec. 1913.

[An excellent illustration of the fact that the contour method does not per se convey relative impressions of altitude. At first sight the sheet seems to represent a plain bordered by a higher mountain area to the west: only on closer inspection of the contour elevations and the drainage does it appear that the plain is a plateau and the mountain area its western dissected margin (incidentally the western border of the Appalachian Plateau).]

United States. [Contour Map of the] United States. 1:2,500,000.52°-24° N.; 129°-65° W. 2 colors. With inset: Alaska. [1:11,000,000]. 1 color. In 9 sheets. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1913.

[The publication, in a new edition, of this standard contour map of the United States is an event of importance. The last previous edition was published in 1898, although editions of the same map, without the important element of relief, however, have appeared recently. The only recent general maps of the United States with relief published by the Survey have been the contour and the hypsometric map, 1:7,000,000 (see Bull., Vol. 44, 1912, p. 399, under "United States," b and c) which are not comparable with the present map, however, because of their much smaller scale. The extent of new surveys made in the fifteen years since the publication of the previous edition has led to a redrawing of the contours over practically all of the map, as a comparison with the 1898 edition will show: even such older portions of the country as New York and Pennsylvania are affected. Up to 2,000 ft. the contour interval is 500 ft. (except that the 100 ft. contour is shown); above that elevation, 1,000 ft. The fact that the contours are drawn more delicately than on the previous edition makes for greater plasticity on the whole. Thus the Sierra Nevada stands out much better. The omission of color on the water surfaces is a slight disadvantage, probably justified, however, by the decreased cost due to the elimination of one color plate. The publication of the map in 9 instead of 3 sheets, as previously, makes it much easier to consult. As before, the map shows, in black, county boundaries and names, towns and railroads. While this map is unquestionably the best general map of the United States at present published by a government bureau (the General Land Office map is about the only other to come into consideration) it may be questioned whether the contour method is the best to represent relief on a general map. While fully recognizing its appropriateness for a detailed survey the reviewer's opinion is that hachuring renders relief far more adequately on a general map. Good examples are the admirable map of the United States in Vivien de St. Martin and Schrader's Atlas Universel de Géographie, 1:5,000,000 (Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1908) and the map on the same scale in Andree's Handatlas (5th edit., Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig, 1906). That this view has been held by others is attested by the various maps published during the classic period of explora-tion by the Army engineers, notably Lieut. G. K. Warren's map of the western United States, 1:3,000,000.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

Canada, etc. (a) Canada: Orographical Features and Railways. 1:17,000,000. 75°-40° N.; 158°-35° W. 8 colors.

(b) Canada: Economic Development. 1:17,000,000. 75° - 40° N.; 158° - 35° W. 8 colors.

(c) North American Colonies, 1755-1763. [1:18,000,000]. 64°-36° N.; 100°-50° W. 5 colors.

^{*} On these sheets woods are shown in green.

(d) British North America, 1791. [1:18,000,000]. 59°-40° N.; 100°-50° W. 4 colors.

(e) Canada: Density of Population. [1:23,000,000]. 68° - 40° N.; 145° - 50° W. 6 colors.

Accompany "The Dominion of Canada: A Study in Regional Geography" by A. S. White, Scottish Geogr. Mag., Vol. 29, 1913, pp. 524-547 and 565-580, as follows: maps (a) and (b) facing p. 564, map (c) facing p. 526, map (d)

facing p. 528, and map (e) facing p. 576.

[Map (a) a helpful hypsometrical map (six tints) showing the main transcontinental railroads in red and accompanied by a profile across the country. Map (b) is a suggestive economic map differentiating between (1) industrial districts, (2) present agricultural lands, (3) lands likely to be opened up for agriculture in the near future, (4) present grazing lands, (5) present forest lands and (6) fisheries, and also showing the occurrence of gold, silver, coal and iron. Maps (c) and (d) are historical maps offering nothing new. Map (e), besides distinguishing between five population density grades, shows the territory settled since 1901. It brings out well that practically only the southern margin of Canada is settled.]

UNITED STATES

United States. United States West of the Mississippi River, Mexico and Part of the Dominion of Canada and Central America. Compiled under the direction of the Southern Pacific Company and corrected to June 30, 1909. 1:1,267,200. 57%°-13½° N.; 132°-78° (in middle of right border 85°) W. Copyrighted, 1910, by Southern Pacific Co. Photo. Lith. Britton & Rey, S[an] F[rancisco]. In 18 sheets. [Gift from Wm. Hood, Chief Engineer, So. Pac. Co.]

[A valuable map on a relatively large scale showing exhaustively all the railroads existing at the time of publication within the territory represented. This extends from Portland Canal, Reindeer Lake and James Bay on the north to Salvador on the south and from the Pacific on the west to James Bay, Indiana, Alabama, and British Honduras on the east. The large scale of the map is brought out by its size, which is about 13 by 9 feet. Such a map is especially valuable because of the relative inaccessibility of the material which it presents, as those who have sought detailed authentic information as to the routes of American railroads will realize. Where no topographic sheets exist or where these are out of date the only recourse one has is to the state maps published by the General Land Office, or the post route maps published by the Post Office Department, or again to the maps published by the state railroad commissions. But some of these are not very carefully drawn, others, such as the Post Office maps, are rather expensive, and all of them do not present a consecutive picture of a large part of the country. The present map fulfills this need, a need which the engineering departments of the large railroad systems have felt and thus satisfied. The routes of all lines are shown accurately with all curves, and every station is indicated. Otherwise the map shows the locational element only—rivers, towns, county and state boundaries—except for part of Mexico where relief is shown very effectively in black hachuring, generalized from the topographic sheets, so far as published, of the Comisión Geografico-Exploradora.]

ASIA

Turkey in Asia-Persia. Aufnahmen in Armenien und Kurdistan von Oberleutnant Graf von Westarp, 1912. 1:500,000. [In three parts:] I. Ersindjan-Mamachatun. 39°55′-39°10′ N.; 39°10′-40°30′ E. 2 colors. II. Erserum-Musch. 40°0′-38°43′ N.; 41°0′-41°25′ E. 2 colors. III. Bitlis-Urmia-Täbris. 38°45′-37°15′ N.; 42°0′-46°25′ E. 3 colors. With inset: Ubersicht zu Graf Westarps Aufnahmen in Armenien und Kurdistan. 1:15,-000,000. 44°-33° N.; 30°-52° E. 3 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 48, "Routenaufnahmen in Armenien und Kurdistan" by von Westarp, Petermanns Mitt., Vol. 59, II, 1913, Dec., pp. 297-300.

Turkey in Asia. Der Hauptteil des Vulkangebietes von Kula (Lydien), der katakekaumene der Alten. Nach topographischen und geologischen Aufnahmen im Jahre 1901 von Alfred Philippson. 1:50,000. 38°39'-38°31' N.; nahmen im Jahre 1901 von Alfred Philippson. 1:50,000. 38°39'-38°31' N.; 28°30.1'-28°47.1' E. 12 colors. With two insets: (1) Lageplan des Vulkangebietes von Kula. 1:500,000. 38°45'-38°17' N.; 28°10'-28°50' N. 3 colors. (2) Übersicht der Lage von Kula. 1:5,000,000. 41%°-37½° N.; 23°-30° E. 3 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 40, "Das Vulkangebiet von Kula in Lydien, die Katakekaumene der Alten" by A. Philippson, Petermanns Mitt., Vol. 59, II, 1913, Nov., pp. 237-241.

[Detailed geological map of a recent volcanic (katakekaumene sc. gê=burned

land) region in the upper Hermos valley which Prof. Philippson investigated in the course of his exploration of western Asia Minor (see under "Asia Minor," Bull., Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 548-549). The detailed description of this region will appear in the forthcoming fourth number of his "Reisen und Forschungen im

westlichen Kleinasien."

EUROPE

Map of European Russia. Originally compiled by Prof. E. J. Russia. Map of European Russia. Originally compiled by Prof. E. J. Petri; second revised edition prepared under the editorship of J. M. Schokalsky. 1909. 1:2,000,000. 72°-36° N.; 10°-77° E. 5-12 colors. With 9 insets: (1) Hypsometrical Map of European Russia. 1:20,000,000. 16 colors. On Plate 15 (see below). (2) Agriculture, Industries and Mineral Resources of European Russia. 1:20,000,000. 17 colors. On Plate 23. (3) Density of Population of European Russia. 1:18,000,000. 13 colors. (4) Southern Coast of Crimea. 1:1,000,000. 8 colors. (5) Density of Population of the Russian Empire. 1:25,000,000. 17 colors. All three on Plate 27. (6) St. Petersburg and Environs. 1:250,000. 9 colors. (7) Moscow and Environs. 1:250,000. 7 colors. Both on Plate 28. (8) Part of the Eastern Coast of the Black Sea. 1:1,000,000. 6 colors. (9) Baku and Environs. 1:500,000. 6 colors. Both on Plate 29. In 16 sheets, constituting Plates 15 to 30 of A. F. Marks's New Reference Atlas, St. Petersburg, 1909. [In Russian.] [Gift from Gen. J. M. Reference Atlas, St. Petersburg, 1909. [In Russian.] [Gift from Gen. J. M. Schokalsky.]

[An excellent general map of European Russia on a relatively large scale. The atlas of which these 16 sheets form a part is a Russian edition of Debes's Neuer Handatlas, printed in Germany with Russian nomenclature. These 16 sheets, however, are engraved and printed in St. Petersburg; in execution they almost approach in excellence the admirable German sheets of the atlas. Relief is in brown hachuring, water features in various shades of blue, bathymetric coloring being used on the sheets including portions of the sea. Railroads are in red, making for great legibility. Several kinds of roads are shown, and there is a great number of symbols distinguishing between various types of boundaries, the seats of various administrative authorities, etc. Each sheet has an index on the reverse showing the arrangement of the whole map. For the person familiar with Russian this is the best detailed general map of the country to consult; those unfamiliar with the language must still rely on the second best map of the same type, the 6-sheet map of Russia on the scale of 1:3,700,000, forming Plates Nos. 44 to 49 of Stielers' Hand-Atlas (9th edit., Perthes, Gotha, 1905).]

Scotland. Plant Ecology of Ben Armine District. [1:21,500]. [58°12′ N. and 4°12′ W.] 11 colors. Accompanies "The Plant Ecology of Ben N. and 4°12′ W.] 11 colors. Accompanies "The Plant Ecology of Ben Armine (Sutherlandshire)" (first part) by C. B. Crampton, Scottish Geogr. Mag., Vol. 29, 1913, No. 4, pp. 169-192.

Detailed study of a peak in the highlands: eight plant formations and the critical elements of the physical geography of the district are shown.]

POLAR

Antarctic. (a) Preliminary Map Showing Sphere of Action of British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. [1:6,000,000]. 70°-90° S.; 140° E.-140° W. With inset of Antarctic regions, [1:90,000,000].

(b) Track Chart of Main Southern Journey, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. [1:4,000,000]. 77°-90° S.; 140° E.-110° W.

- (c) Map of the Region Traversed on the Western Journeys, 1911 and 1912. From surveys by Griffith Taylor, B.Sc., B.E., B.A., F.G.S., Frank Debenham, B.A., B.Sc., & Charles Wright, B.A. [1:362,000]. 76°46′-78°30′ S.; 160°10′-166°0′ E. 2 colors.
- (d) Sketch Map to Illustrate Journeys of the Western Geological Parties.

[1:1,450,000]. [76¾° - 78½° S.; 160° - 170° E.] (e) Sketch Map of McMurdo Sound. [1:420,000]. 163°20′ - 169°10′ E. 77°23′ - 78°6′ S.:

163°20′-169'10′ E.

(f) [Ross Island showing] Track of Journey from Cape Evans to Cape Crozier, June 27th to August 1st, 1911. [1:460,000]. [77½° S. and 168° E.].

(g) Sketch Map of Mount Erebus showing routes of ascent, from plane table map by F. Debenham. [1:170,000]. [77°30′ S. and 167°15′ E.].

(h) Map to Show the Northern Party's Travels. [1:4,230,000]. 70°-78° S.; 160°-175° E. With two insets: (1) [Robertson Bay]. [1:800,000]. [71½° S. and 170° E.]. (2) [Terra Nova Bay]. [1:800,000]. [74½° S. and 164° E.] and 164° E.].

(i) Tracks of the "Terra Nova," 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13. [1:9.600,000]. 60° - 80° S.; 150° E. - 150° W.

(j) Tracks of S. Y. "Terra Nova," January to March, 1912. [1:2,650,-000]. 74°-78° S.; 162°-171° E.

O00]. 74°-78° S.; 162°-171° E. Accompany "Scott's Last Expedition," 2 vols., New York, 1913, as follows: map (a), Vol. II, facing p. 346; (b), Vol. I, facing p. 418; (c), Vol. II, facing p. 198; (d), Vol. II, facing p. 190; (e), Vol. I, facing p. 80; (f), Vol. II, facing p. 50; (g), Vol. II, facing p. 244; (h), Vol. II, facing p. 122; (i), Vol. II, facing p. 278; (j), Vol. II, facing p. 274.

[Maps (a) and (b) are general maps showing the topography respectively had so that the South Pole and Ross Island and the South Pole.

between Cape Adare and the South Pole and Ross Island and the South Pole: relief is in hachuring and the routes of the various parties are shown. Map (c) is of great value as it represents a detailed study of the glaciers debouching from the Antarctic ice cap on the western side of McMurdo Sound. It illustrates Griffith Taylor's contribution to the physiography of the region (Vol. II, pp. 124-198 and 285-294). The nomenclature of the map perpetuates the names of numerous modern investigators, e. g., Davis, Walcott, Hobbs, and Suess. Relief is in contours, blue on the glaciers, black elsewhere. Map (d) is a small sketch map of the same region indicating exposed rock surfaces and moving glaciers. Maps (d), (f) and (g) present various details in the vicinity of McMurdo Sound. Map (h) is a general map of the northern part of Victoria Land with insets of the vicinity of Cape Adare and of Terra Nova Bay. Maps (i) and (j) show the track of the Terra Nova, the former covering the region south of 60° S.]

Other Maps Received

NORTH AMERICA

United States-Canada. Stanford's Railway Map of the United States and Part of Canada, showing the principal railways quoted in the Stock Exchange daily official list. 1:5,274,720. Edw. Stanford, Ltd., London, 1913.

CANADA

Ontario. Wagon Road Map of Eastern Ontario. 6 mi. to 1 in. The Mission Book Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1900.

UNITED STATES

Western United States. Part of United States west of Mississippi River, prepared under direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G. L. O. [27 mi. to 1 in.] General Land Office, Washington, 1914. 15 cents.

AFRICA

Abyssinia. [Lago Tsana]. 1:600,000. Ministero delle Colonie, Direzione Central degli Affari Coloniali per l'Eritrea e la Somalia. [Roma], 1913.

British East Africa, etc. Schizzo dimostrativo dell'Africa orientale Inglese. 1:4,000,000. Ministero delle Colonie, Direzione centrale degli Affari Coloniali. [Roma], 1912.

Egypt. [Topographic map of] Egypt. 1:50,000. Sheets: III-III N. E. Zagazig. IV-V N. E. Qassasin el Sharq. IV-II N. E. Mît Ghamr. V-III N. E. Abu el Sheqûq. V-II N. E. Simbellawein. VI-I N. E. Biala. V-V N. E. El Managât. VI-III N. E. Dekernes. VI-II N. E. Mansûra. VI-V N. E. Matarîa. VI-IV N. E. Manzala. VIII-IV N. E. Damietta. VII-IV N. E. Lake Manzala West. X-I S. W. Minia. IX-I S. W. Gebil el Teir. XII-II S. W. Dalga. XI-II S. W. Balansûra. Survey Department. [Giza], 1911-13.

[For arrangement of sheets see under "Egypt (b)," Bull., Vol. 44, 1912, p. 559.7

Eritrea-Abyssinia, etc. Colonia Eritrea: Schizzo dimostrativo delle vie di communicazione con l'Etiopia e con il Sudan e zona d'influenza commerciale. Compilato da M. Checchi. 1:4,000,000. Direzione Centrale degli Affari Coloniali. [Roma, 1913].

French Equatorial Africa. [Four charts of the lower Ogowe River:]
(1) Baie du Cap Lopez. Mouillage de Mandji et Embouchure de l'Ogooué. Plan levé en 1911. 1:30,000. (2) Estuaire du Gabon. Mouillage de la Pte. Owendo. Plan levé en 1912. 1:50,000. (2) Estuaire du Gabon. Monnage de la Fte. Owendo. Plan levé en 1912. 1:50,000. (3) Lagunes N'Dogo. Simba et Sunga. 1:100,000. Croquis dressé d'après les reconnaissances effectuées d'Août à Septembre 1911. Insets: Passe de l'Ile M'Bottio, 1:10,000; Entrée de la Lagune Sunga, 1:10,000; Profil de l'Isthme N'Dama Niungu. (4) Bas-Ogooué. Croquis effectués du 20 Septembre au 3 Octobre 1911. 1:50,000. Mission Hydrographique du Gabon.

[Chart of the lower Congo River]. 1:50,000. Feuille 1, de Léopoldville au Couloir (Stanley-Pool); Fle. 2, Du Stanley-Pool à la Rivière Noire; Fle. 3, De la Rivière Noire à la Rivière Léfini; Fle. 4, De la Rivière Léfini à Bolobo; Fle. 5, De Bolobo à la Rivière Alima; Fle. 6, De la Rivière Alima à la Rivière Sanga; Fle. 7, De la Rivière Sanga à Irébou; Fle. 8, D'Irébou à l'Oubangui. Reconnaissance hydrographique effectuée en 1911 par la Mission Congo-

Oubangui-Sanga.

[Chart of the] Oubangui de Mongoumba à Bangui. 1:10,000; insets 1:5,-000. Fle. 1, De Mongoumba à la Lobaye. Inset: Passage des Roches Mapoute. Fle. 3, De la Pointe Sud de Beauséjour à la Pointe Nord de l'Ilot Edouard. Insets: Passage des Roches du Pigeon; Passage de l'Aiguille. Fle. 4, De l'Ile Édouard à la Pointe Nord de l'Ile de la Lessé. Inset: Passage de Cétia. Fle. 5, De l'Ile de la Lessé à l'Ile Papillon. Inset: Passage des Hippos. Fle. 6, De l'Ile Papillon à l'Ilot Maurice. Inset: Passage de Botombeké. Fle. 7, De l'Ilot Maurice au Village de Mombasa. Insets: Passage de Mombasa; Passage de Mokero. Fle. 10, De Bimbo à Bangui. Inset: Passage de Mombasa; Passage de Mombasa;

gondo à Bétou. Reconnaissance hydrographique effectuée en 1911 par la Mis-

sion Congo-Oubangui-Sanga.

[Two detailed surveys of points on the Ubangi River:] (1) Oubangui: Seuil de Zinga. Plan levé de Janvier à Mai 1912. 1:5,000. (2) Oubangui: Plan de Bangui. Plan levé en Avril et Mai 1912. 1:5,000. Mission Hydro-

graphique Congo-Oubangui.

Five detailed surveys of points on the Congo River: | (1) Passe Française du Stanley-Pool de la Pointe Hollandaise à la Rivière de M'Pila. Plan levé de Juin à Septembre 1911. 1:5,000. (2) Abords de Brazzaville. Plan levé d'Août à Octobre 1911. 1:10,000. (3) Abords de Brazzaville. Plan levé de Juin à Septembre 1911. 1:20,000. (4) Passe Française du Stanley-Pool. Plan levé en Août et Septembre 1911. 1:20,000. (5) Plan de Brazzaville levé et dessiné de Juin à Septembre 1911. 1:5,000. Mission Hydrographique Congo-Oubangui-Sanga.

Italian Somaliland. Somalia Italiana. 1:2,000,000. Proiezione cilindrica de Lambert. Compilata de M. Checchi. Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Direzione centrale degli Affari Coloniali. No. 58. [Roma], 1912.

Portuguese East Africa. Provincia de Mocambique: Planta da Cidade de Lourenço Marques e Suburbios redução a escala 1:10,000 das cartas do Cadastro Geometrico, organisado na Direção da Agrimensura e da Planta de Cidade. Mandada levantar pela Camara Municipal. [Direção da Agrimensura, Lourenço Marques]. 1912.

Portuguese West Africa. Esboço da Carta de Angola. 1:2,000,000. Commissão de Cartographia. [Lisbon], 1912.

ASIA

India. The Province of Bihar & Orissa. 1:1,013,760. Survey of India. Calcutta, 1913. 1 rupee 8 annas.

Philippine Islands. Map of Compostela-Danao Coal Mining Districts, Cebú, P. I. 1 in. to 2,000 ft. Bureau of Science, Manila, 1906.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Tasmania. Tasmania. 12 mi. to 1 in. Surveyor General's Office, Hobart [1913].

Tasmania, Showing Timber Areas. 20 mi. to 1 in. [Surveyor General's Office, Hobart, 1913.]

EUROPE

Austria. Tektonische Karte des Nordostsporns der Zentralalpen. (Unter Benützung älterer Aufnahmsarbeiten). 1:200,000. By Dr. H. Mohr. From Denkschriften d. Kais. Akad. d. Wiss., math.-naturw. Klasse, Vol. 87. Vienna.

Balkan States. Peninsule des Balkans. 1:3,500,000. Carte 29, Atlas de Géographie Moderne. Publiée par Hachette & Cié. [Paris, 1913].

Belgium. Carte routière de la Belgique, à l'usage des touristes, cyclistes et automobilistes, publiée sous la direction de Aug. Fourmanois. 14e édition. 1:320,000. Touring Club de Belgique, Société Royale, Bruxelles, 1913.

Carte officielle des chemins de fer de la Belgique au 31 Décembre 1911. Carte ometene des chemins de ler de la Beignque au 51 Decembre 1911. 1:400,000. Insets: Groupes des voies et travaux, 1:1,500,000; Groupes de l'exploitation des chemins de fer de l'État Belge, 1:1,500,000; Districts de la traction des chemins de fer de l'État Belge, 1:1,500,000; Circonscriptions des recettes des chemins de fer de l'État Belge, 1:1,500,000; Anvers, 1:120,000; Gand, 1:120,000; Bruxelles, 1:120,000; [Charleroy region], 1:120,000; Liége, 1:120,000. Institut Cartographique Militaire, Bruxelles, 1912.

British Isles. A map showing proposed railways, tramways and other schemes affecting London. 1 in. to 1 mi. In Parliament—Session 1914: in connection with bills where plans have been deposited. Edw. Stanford, Ltd., London, 1914.

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